FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 MAY 1983

Shultz Tour - Lebanon

Negotiations — Secretary of State Shultz was received in Damascus on 7 May by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who told him that the draft agreement between Israel and Lebanon is a "contract of subjugation in the interest of Israel," Damascus television reported. Al-Asad stressed that Syria cannot agree to something that harms Lebanon's independence and Syria's security and reaffirmed Syria's demand that Israel withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally.

After meeting with Al-Asad, Shultz flew to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Fahd and later met briefly with Israeli and Lebanese leaders before departing for Paris, according to Riyadh, IDF, and Beirut radio reports. Shultz told journalists that Syria and Lebanon should now hold separate negotiations on the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, but he admitted that the present situation "creates the possibility" that no one will withdraw, IDF Radio reported. Meanwhile, President al-Asad arrived in Jidda on 7 May and subsequently began talks with King Fahd, according to SANA and Riyadh radio. A Syrian spokesman cited by Damascus television earlier denied reports that Al-Asad had visited the Saudi Kingdom on 5 May.

The flurry of U.S., Syrian, and Saudi diplomatic activity over the weekend followed the Israeli Cabinet's decision on 6 May to "approve in principle" the proposed agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Announcing the decision in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Israeli Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor noted that Israel would seek "further clarifications" on several security and political problems. After further discussions between U.S. and Lebanese officials, Beirut radio said U.S. envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper would transmit the clarifications to Israel on 9 May. Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a Jerusalem radio interview that Israel is displeased with the proposals raised regarding Major Sa'd Haddad and will attempt to strengthen his status in the next few days. Israeli security sources cited by IDF Radio said that if Syria refuses to withdraw from Lebanon there is a "distinct possibility" that fighting will resume at the Syrians' initiative. However, Israeli Government circles said Israel is for the moment not posing any time limit for a Syrian withdrawal and does not plan to carry out any military action against Syria, the radio noted.

Providing details of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, THE JERUSALEM POST noted that the security arrangements envisage a security zone in southern Lebanon throughout which Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. units will patrol. The northern part of the zone will be held by a Lebanese Army brigade while the southern part will be manned by a Lebanese "territorial" brigade drawn from Haddad's men. Jerusalem television said several Cabinet ministers sharply criticized the agreement and the television also carried an interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres who announced that the Alignment will not vote for the agreement if it is submitted to the Knesset for approval.

Commenting on the agreement in a Kuwaiti press interview reported by KUNA on 8 May, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil said Lebanon considers the presence of about 40 or 50 Israeli observers on its territory within the framework of the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli supervision committee to be "a thousand times better" than having 50,000 Israeli soldiers remain on Lebanese territory. "It would be foolish to keep 50,000 Israeli soldiers on our territory in order not to accept 50 Israeli observers under an international umbrella," he emphasized.

Security Situation — After a weekend of heavy shelling in the mountains east of Beirut, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan expressed hope that the latest cease-fire would hold following Lebanon's contacts "at the highest levels" with those responsible for the areas in which there was gunfire, according to remarks broadcast by Beirut radio on 8 May. Earlier, Voice of Lebanon radio said 24 people were killed in the "indiscriminate shelling" which hit residential districts of greater Beirut and areas along the coast toward Juniyah. The Phalangist Lebanese Forces announced that their artillery had responded to "Syrian shelling" directed against Christian residential areas, according to a statement broadcast by the radio. A Syrian spokesman cited by Damascus radio denied Syrian involvement in the fighting, saying Syria is "surprised" at attempts to implicate it in the clashes between Lebanese and strongly appeals to all Lebanese factions to cease fire. Druze leader Walid Junblatt likewise announced in Damascus that Syria was not connected with the battles waged by his Progressive Socialist Party, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

In other developments seven IDF soldiers were wounded by an explosive charge near Ad-Damur, IDF Radio reported on 8 May. Earlier, an IDF patrol killed one Lebanese youth and wounded eight others when the soldiers fired to disperse a demonstration in Tyre, Jerusalem radio reported.

Arab Reaction — Syria's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon "implicitly undermines" the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement, gives Israel the pretext to remain in Lebanon, and, because of Israel's acceptance of the agreement, enhances its international image at the expense of the Arabs, the Jordanian daily SAWT ASH-SHA'B wrote in its editorial on 8 May, according to Amman radio. The paper wondered whether Syria has taken into consideration Lebanon's interests and right to sovereignty and territorial integrity when, given the opportunity for ending the Israeli occupation, it rejects the simultaneous withdrawal of its troops, thus "reneging" on a commitment made at the Fes summit conference. Through this agreement Lebanon has achieved "the most it can expect" in its present state of weakness and in the absence of Arab support, the paper said, and the realization of a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal must be the "first pan-Arab priority."

Meanwhile, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, in a statement to SPA on 8 May, reiterated the Kingdom's hope that efforts to achieve an overall Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory will lead to guaranteeing the unity of Lebanon and ensuring its sovereignty. He stressed the Kingdom's determination to work for this goal and for the Palestinian people's efforts to regain their homeland and achieve self-determination. Earlier, while voicing distrust of Israel's intentions and sincerity concerning the draft agreement, a 7 May Riyadh radio commentary cautioned against underestimating the achievement of an agreement that would make the Israelis withdraw and eventually bring peace to Lebanon.

The Saudi press viewed the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement with considerable scepticism. In a press review broadcast by Riyadh radio on 8 May, AL-MADINAH saw the initial agreement as "no more than another Israeli plot" on the issue of withdrawal while Al-BILAD noted that the plan is still ambiguous and that Israeli statements indicate reservations on some points. The latter said the agreement is no more than a "media agreement" by which Israel seeks to improve its image in the world.

Egypt welcomed the news of the initial Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali described the agreement as a "positive step" and affirmed Egypt's desire to view it as a first step on the road to restoring full stability in Lebanon and a preliminary step toward a comprehensive peace in the area, Cairo radio reported on 8 May. Earlier, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Egypt received "with satisfaction" the news of the agreement and emphasized that "this important step" must lead to positive developments that will enable the Lebanese authorities to impose complete control and sovereignty over the country, according to Cairo radio. The spokesman noted that the agreement was a direct result of the "serious" U.S. efforts made by Secretary of State Shultz and his aides and expressed Egypt's conviction that it will give a great momentum to all peace efforts in the Middle East.

PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif, in an 8 May statement to AFP, affirmed that the PLO continues to seek the "total withdrawal" of Israeli forces from Lebanon as a precondition for the PLO's withdrawal. Relations between Lebanon, on the one hand, and Syria and the PLO, on the other, are an internal Arab affair that can be examined "only after the Israeli invaders' withdrawal" from Lebanon, Abu Sharif said. He voiced support for the Syrian position, which opposes any linkage between the Syrian presence in Lebanon under Arab mandate and Israel's, which is "the result of invasion."

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee member Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh in a statement reported by SANA on 8 May said the Israeli-Lebanese draft agreement constitutes a "blatant violation" of various UN resolutions calling for Israel's unconditional withdrawal and will harm Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. 'Abd Rabbuh stressed that the gains Israel derives from the agreement "gravely endanger" pan-Arab security and that this is a "prelude to imposing the Reagan plan" and forcing Jordan into separate negotiations at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights. 'Abd Rabbuh claimed that the PLO has "definite information" about secret addenda to the draft agreement which include a U.S.-guaranteed official Lebanese undertaking "to cancel every Palestinian institution" in Lebanon and which will gravely endanger the Palestinian people's presence and interests. He also affirmed that the secret addenda contain an agreement on security and intelligence coordination among the three parties directed against the PLO, Syria, and Lebanese nationalist forces.

PLO

The PLO Executive Committee held a lengthy expanded meeting in Damascus under Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, San'a' Voice of PLO radio reported on 8 May. A statement said the committee discussed the latest Arab developments, particularly the agreement in principle between Lebanon and Israel and the "threats" it poses to the Palestinian question and the Middle East situation; the political situation in the area in light of "important and serious" developments on several levels and means of confronting them; and the military situation in Lebanon in view of Israeli troop concentrations and the threats they present to the Palestinian resistance and Syria. The PLO's call for an extraordinary meeting of the UN Security Council was also discussed, the statement said.

Earlier, Radio Monte Carlo citing WAFA reported on 7 May that 'Arafat had sent a message to the Soviet leaders expressing hope that the USSR will ask for an urgent session of the Security Council to put an end to Israeli violence against Palestinians in Lebanon. In another development the Palestinian military command in Damascus effected a military reorganization in its forces in Al-Biqa' and in northern Lebanon to unify the Palestinian commands under the name "Palestinian National Liberation Army," thus implementing the resolutions of the PNC session held in Algiers earlier this year, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported on 8 May. PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir said that the Palestinian forces will be divided into combat groups comprising several military units and that all military factions will be represented in the command and staff of these units. Khalil al-Wazir also said PLO leader 'Arafat will soon meet with Syrian President al-Asad to draft a plan for a joint stand in the current situation, according to a QNA report citing a statement published by the Kuwait daily AL-WATAN on 8 May. Al-Wazir said that an exchange of POW's between the PLO and Israel will take place in the next few days and that he will soon visit Jordan to discuss "means of solidifying the steadfastness" of Arab citizens in the occupied territories, the statement added.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iran claimed its forces killed some 300 Iraqi soldiers following exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire on the Piranshah front, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 8 May. Iran also said it had repelled attacks by Iraqi aircraft in the west and south. An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio the same day claimed two Iranian helicopters were hit in the northern sector of the front.

The war has inflicted some $90 billion in losses on Iran,according to a study reported by IRNA on 7 May. Cataloging economic damage to various segments of Iran's public sector alone up to

22 September 1982, the study, published by Iran's Plan and Budget Organization, lists the oil industry and agriculture as having suffered most in the conflict, to the extent of some $33.5 and $21.8 billion, respectively. The study indicates why Iran insists on the payment of war reparations by Iraq, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi wrote in the preface to the work, according to IRNA. A later report by the same source notes that if damages inflicted on the "country's national wealth" are also taken into consideration, the total amount of war reparations up to the same date would add up to about $135.8 billion.

Iran

Further on Tudeh Party — The arrests of Tudeh leaders and the operations against the party once again refute the arguments of all those who accused Iran of "marching toward communism," interim Tehran Friday Imam Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani said in a 6 May sermon reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service. Mahdavi-Kani also asserted that Iran has once again stressed its basic slogan "Neither East nor West," showed that it is the only country to continue to oppose "international arrogance," and demonstrated that the Islamic regime in Iran is well established and cannot be subverted. In a 7 May interview reported by Tehran radio, Supreme Court President Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili said that in view of the Tudeh Party's "long history of treason" the arrested party members can expect the "most rigorous punishments."

Kordestan Operations — Iranian security forces surrounded a group of "counterrevolutionaries" in the Mahabad area, killing 30 and arresting 3, according to an 8 May Tehran radio report.

Afghanistan

U.S. Diplomat Expelled — A U.S. diplomat assigned to the American Embassy in Kabul has been declared persona non grata by the DRA Foreign Ministry and ordered to leave the country within 48 hours, Kabul radio reported on 8 May. The report, citing Afghan security authorities, accused the diplomat of distributing publications contrary to the ethical, religious, and cultural beliefs of the Afghan people and misleading the youth of the country.

Insurgent Claims — In battles against Soviet and DRA forces in late April Afghan rebels claimed to have destroyed 2 Soviet aircraft and more than 50 tanks of the Soviet-Afghan Government forces, according to Tehran radio.

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Foreign Ministry Orders U.S. Diplomat Expelled
LD081627 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] According to reliable and substantial reports by the Afghan security authorities, Peter Graham, a U.S. diplomat in Kabul, whose dealings of exchanging and distributing [words indistinct] magazines and (?publications) have been contrary to international norms [words indistinct] and contrary to the ethical, religious, and cultural beliefs of our people; and whose actions were misleading the youth of our country and trampling the tenets of the sacred religion of Islam, was declared by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an undesirable person. The DRA Foreign Ministry has instructed the U.S. Embassy in Kabul that the aforementioned diplomat be expelled from Afghan soil within 48 hours.

BAKHTAR Report
LD090540 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Kabul, May 8, BAKHTAR — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered Peter Graham, an American diplomat, attached to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul to leave Afghanistan in 48 hours.

He was found guilty in carrying out transactions of obscene magazines which were against international norms and contrary to the moral and religious beliefs of our people especially misguiding the youth. His conducts were also contrary to the accepted principles in the sphere of diplomacy.

AFP: Agreement With Pakistan Reportedly Near
BK070810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 7 May 83

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[TEXT] New Delhi, May 7 (AFP) — Afghanistan and Pakistan are nearing accord on the dispersal of Afghan refugees and the pullback of Soviet troops from their common border to the Afghan interior, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA (UNI) said today quoting authoritative sources in the Afghan capital.

"The agreement, marking a breakthrough in the efforts towards a solution to the Afghan problem, is understood to have been virtually settled during the indirect talks in Geneva last month," UNI said in a dispatch datelined Kabul.

UNI editors here said the report was based on information gathered by their correspondent in Kabul from "unimpeachable sources."

The agency said their sources gave September as the tentative date for implementation of what they called "the package deal."

"The issue of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, whose number is estimated at two to three million, has been worrying Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, although the Kabul authorities contest the estimate and assert that most of the refugees are seasonal migrants," UNI said.

United Nation's Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar mooted the idea of tackling the refugee issue during his visit to Moscow in March, when he held talks with Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and other top Soviet officials, informed sources said.

The subject was raised in the April talks in Geneva, where the basis for the package deal was laid, UNI said.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said after returning from Geneva that he was satisfied with the "substantial progress" made. He said that a "negotiating text" had been prepared by U.N. Afghan representative Diego Cordovez.

"During the Geneva talks, Pakistan raised the demand that Soviet troops pull out of Afghanistan within four months...The Afghan side turned down the plea outright, saying it was for President Babrak Karmal's government to decide when the Soviet forces should go back," UNI said.

The agency, quoting the same sources, said that meanwhile the Afghan Government was trying to establish rapport with middle-level Afghan Moslem insurgent leaders in an effort to curb rebel activities.

"Already the government had succeeded in neutralizing the insurgents in Panjshir, (20 kms or 12.5 miles northwest of Kabul), from where no fighting had been reported in the past few months," UNI said.

However, there was no independent confirmation of the UNI report.

The Afghan Embassy here when contacted by telephone refused to comment.

But Asian diplomatic sources did not rule out the possibility of an Afghanistan-Pakistan agreement on the refugee question and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Pakistan border to the interior of Afghanistan.

"We think it is possible, but at the same time we are definite that the Soviet troops will only be withdrawn from the border areas and not from Afghanistan itself," said an observer who requested his name and country remain anonymous.

"It should not be misunderstood...what we are saying is a Soviet withdrawal from the Pakistan border only," he said.

Western diplomatic sources monitoring developments in Afghanistan said it was "a little too early to comment on the agency report. We are probing."

Afghan prime minister, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an exclusive interview released yesterday that no timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops had been fixed.

"Soviet troops would stay as long as imperialist intervention lasts, no one can impose on us the withdrawal of Soviet troops," he said.

But Asian diplomats said "withdrawing the Soviet troops from the Pakistan border seems a bright possibility, so is the return of the refugees."

Armed Clash Between Al-Zulfaqar Factions Reported
GF081040 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 3 May 83 P 1

[By Shakil Ahmad]

[Text] Peshawar, 2 May — According to reports received from Kabul, there has been an armed clash in Kabul between two factions of the Al-Zulfaqar terrorist organization. Both sides used automatic weapons in a shootout that left dead an Al-Zulfaqar worker from Sind, while another man, Parvez Shinwari, was severely wounded

The clash occurred in the area where Parvez Shinwari lives. Parvez Shinwari has been admitted to a hospital for KHAD secret police personnel in Kabul. The clash took place a week ago. Parvez Shinwari is being treated under strict security precautions.

It may be recalled that Parvez Shinwari was at one time arrested by the frontier police while he was running guns for Al-Zulfaqar terrorists while travelling from Jamrud to Peshawar. He was later released on demand of the hijackers of the PIA plane that was hijacked from Kabul to Syria.

ARAB NEWS Interviews Gandhi on Pakistan

BK081619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] The prime minister has said that India is doing everything possible to have friendship and better understanding with Pakistan. In an interview with ARAB NEWS — Saudi Arabia's first official newspaper — Mrs Gandhi said that we are worried not just because of rearming by Pakistan but because they have suddenly acquired such sophisticated weapons which we do not possess. When pointed out that India is buying Mirage, she said though we are buying some it will take a long time before they come. She said our expenditure on defense is much less than Pakistan and almost any other country in the world. Mrs Gandhi hoped that there will be no war between the two countries.

When asked about the Ganges water problem between India, Bangladesh, and Nepal, the prime minister said the talks are going on and we are trying to remove all the irritants.

In reply to another question she said that the recent nonaligned summit in Delhi went off very well and the movement has been consolidated.

Asked about how she propose to end the Iran-Iraq war as the chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement, Mrs Gandhi said it cannot be ended in a hurry.

The prime minister touched upon a number of subjects — international and national — in the interview. While talking about national issues she said that she suspects considerable foreign interference in the Punjab and Assam situation. There cannot be hard evidence for it, but there is enough to suspect it. India did not have the surveillance which could pinpoint foreign interference. She said the government knew there would be violence but never guessed about the scale. She described the assembly elections in Assam as a constitutional obligation which could not have been avoided.

About Punjab, she said it is one or two individuals outside the country who are talking of independence. The religious demands of the Akali leaders have been agreed to and other demands are being considered, she added.

Gandhi on Drought, Western Media Criticism

BK060227 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] The prime minister has cautioned the people about the unprecedented drought in the country, saying that we are in for an extremely difficult situation. She said it is no comfort to know that drought conditions prevail all over the world.

Mrs Gandhi was addressing probationers of the Indian Foreign Service in New Delhi today. She told them that the role of the Foreign Service has undergone a change and it is now more economic in nature. They should be in touch with trade, commerce,and business circles. They should also try to energize the local Indian community at places of their posting.

In reply to a question, the prime minister said India sticks to its policy not out of any rigidity but because these are in our national interest. We do not allow hostility or friendship to influence our decisions.

Asked about the criticism of India in the Western media, Mrs Gandhi said it is not out of any sensitivity that we object to it, but if we do not object, it would be taken that we accept the criticism. She also observed that it is very unfortunate that India is projected as a starving country while much greater poverty exists elsewhere except in oil-rich countries.

Curfew Relaxed Twice in Patiala on 8 May

BK081250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] The union law minister, Mr Jagannath Kaushal, and the Punjab chief minister, Mr Darbara Singh, today visited Patiala. They held a meeting with senior police and civil officials and later met groups of people representing different walks of life. Later talking to newsmen, Mr Darbara Singh said law and order will be maintained at all cost and those responsible for spreading communal hatred will be dealt with severely.

The situation in Patiala continues to be under control. Curfew was relaxed twice today, from 0900 to 1100 this morning and 1600 to 1800 in the afternoon.

Developments Reported in Punjab Situation

BK090442 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] A delegation of over 60 women, including members of Parliament and members of legislative assembly headed by Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, met the Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, in Amritsar yesterday. They expressed concern over the recent happenings in Punjab and told him that a meeting between him and the prime minister may solve the problem.

Mr Chand Ram, Congress-I member of Parliament, has said that differences between the chief ministers of Punjab and Haryana have narrowed down considerably. Speaking to newsmen in Jullundhur, he said the river waters and territorial issues between the two states will be revolved very soon.

In Patiala, with further improvement in the situation, the curfew is again being relaxed twice today, from 0830 to 1100 in the morning and 1500 to 1800 in the afternoon. The district magistrate told our Chandigarh correspondent this morning that the curfew will, however, be reimposed as a precautionary measure from 1800 today till 1500 tomorrow. The banking institutions in the curfew-bound areas have been allowed to function even during the curfew period.

First Consignment French Uranium Arrives
BK061249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The first consignment of enriched uranium from France arrived in Hyderabad today. The minister of state for science and technology, Shivraj Patil, said this in Parliament. The transshipment of the fuel to the nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad will be completed by this evening. After reprocessing it will be sent to the Tarapur atomic powerplant.

This is the first consignment of fuel for Tarapur after the United States stopped supply in 1980. France is supplying the fuel under an agreement reached in November last. The agreement is within the framework of the India-U.S. agreement of 1963.

Rohini Satellite To Be Fully Operational
BK081350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] The Rohini satellite will become fully operational in a week. Thhe director of the Indian Space research Organization [ISRO], Professor U.R. Rao, said this in Bangalore today. The satellite was put into orbit oin the 17th of last month.

Professor Rao said that the satellite could have been made fully operational a few days back, but ISRO wanted to check that everything is all right. The satellite is at present quasioperational and is working extremely well. It has already completed 300 orbits. It will start taking pictures from day after tomorrow when the sensor camera is switched on.

President Discusses International, Domestic Issues

Views Geneva Talks on Afghanistan

BK081105 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has again expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will help in finding a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem based on withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and return of Afghan refugees to their homes. He was talking to newsmen soon after his arrival in Karachi today from Islamabad.

The president said while we should have no high hopes about the next rounds of Geneva talks on this problem, we should spare no efforts to find a political settlement. About the press reports that the Soviet Union would withdraw some of its troops from Afghanistan in the next few months, the president said these reports had not yet been confirmed and seem to be mere speculations. About the possibility of direct talks between Pakistan and the Karmal regime, the president reminded that Pakistan was bound by the resolution of the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] under which no member country was to have direct contact with the Karmal administration. Asked if political leaders would be taken into confidence about the government's policy on Afghanistan, the president said that all those who are Islam-loving and patriotic supported Pakistan's policy in this regard.

About his forthcoming visit to Nepal, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the two countries have bilateral relations. We want to strengthen these relations but have no intention to use them as a weapon against any third country.

About the possibility of repatriation of those still stranded in Bangladesh, the president said we have [words indistinct] completely implemented agreement between the two countries in this regard. All repatriated people were given plots of land and financial assistance to construct a shelter and at least one member of each family was provided a job.

About the possibility of evolving a compromise formula about the post of the secretary general of OIC, the president said it was Pakistan which first announced candidature for the post. Bangladesh followed Pakistan.

In reply to a question about the possibility of Pakistan rejoining the Commonwealth, he said member countries have been drawing attention to this matter and Pakistan has already stated its position. If some decision was made in the near future, Pakistan would welcome it. Otherwise, we would continue to wait and see. In any case, Pakistan's good wishes are with the Commonwealth.

Addresses Press Convention

BK090457 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 May 83

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has again expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will help in finding a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and return of Afghan refugees to their homes. He was talking to newsmen soon after his arrival in Karachi today from Islamabad.

About the possibility of evolving a compromise formula about the post of secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference, the president said it was Pakistan which first announced the candidature for the post. Bangladesh followed Pakistan.

Later, the president inaugurated the 3-day Qaid-i-Azam press convention. Speaking on the occasion, he gave the assurance that if the Council of Pakistan Newspapers Editors framed a code of ethics for journalists and sets up a press council, he will accept them and bring them into force. The president said the record of the present government was much better than that of the previous one in upholding the freedom of the press. He said never before had so many declarations and government advertisements been given. No previous government tolerated as much criticism as the present one and never before had journalists enjoyed so much self-respect as at present. The president pointed out that his government never sent journalists to jail just because of difference of opinion. If a law was applied against any journalist, it was not because of his views but because of his unpatriotic and antisocial activities. The president said his government had inherited the Press and Publications Ordinance; however, he gave the assurance that it would not be used against journalists if they observe the norms of their profession.

About the amendment in Clause 499 of the Pakistan Penal Code, the president said it was aimed at giving protection to the reputation of respectable people. It was against irresponsible journalism. The president said with the exception of some restrictions on publication of news about the sectarian situation in Karachi, there was no censorship anywhere in the country. He said with the creation of Pakistan, the mission of journalists was not over. We have to make Pakistan an Islamic democracy in the true sense of the word. He hoped that the convention would, among other things, consider how to revive the preindependence missionary spirit among journalists. The president appealed to writers and journalists to write standard books on the life and thoughts of the Qaid-i-Azam.

Earlier, the president of the Council of Pakistan Newspapers Editors, Mr (Inqalab Nadvi), in his address of welcome said the basic objective of the convention was to examine the performance of the national press in the last 36 years. To what extent it met the hopes and aspirations [words indistinct] and what hurdles it suffered. The convention would also examine how the press could adequately represent the national interests and properly guide the readers what reforms are called for in future. The 3-day convention is being attended by editors of newspapers and journalists from all over the country.

Discusses Relations With India

BK051522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 5 May 83

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Kathmandu, May 5 (AFP) — President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has said both Nepal and Pakistan occupy a very impor-

tant strategic position and both of them want to be "secure" within their geographical boundaries.

He added: "A country like ours cannot leave our security aspects totally to the mercy of an allegedly friendly neighbour, particularly so when the neighbour is a very large one and when a large neignbour is further extending its military strength, as India."

Talking to a group of journalists from Nepal in his Rawalpindi residence about demestic, bilateral, regional, and international affairs, President Ziaul said: "Pakistan has therefore balanced its needs for economic development and its security needs with regard to the purchase of arms.

"We do not manufacture our weapons. Therefore we have to buy them abroad. We expect that a larger and a stronger neighbour would generate so much confidence in its small neighbours that there would be no need for the smaller neighbours to pay so much attention to their security needs. Therefore, I think the shoe is on the wrong side."

Replying to a question about Pakistan's no-war pact and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's offer of a peace and friendship treaty, President Ziaul said that India showed a lot of apprehension at the time when Pakistan had inducted some latest American equipment like the F-16 and some others, although very small in number.

"When India was convinced that Pakistan was not going to attack them and if they trusted there was an agreement" he added,"Pakistan then asked India to examine the clauses of the no-war-pact but India came with a counter proposal for a treaty of friendship and peace. India wants us to guarantee that we will have no bases with foreign troops and she wants us to guarantee that we will settle all disputes bilaterally."

Referring to Indo-Pakistani relations, Gen. Ziaul said: "Pakistan's effort was to speed it up but India was dragging its feet and Pakistan realised that it could only adopt a certain pace because of the lack of confidence, frustration and mistrust over the past thirty years." It will take some time before new confidence is generated, he added.

Queried about Pakistan's nuclear programme and whether or not Pakistan was willing to sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty if India were to do so, President Ziaul said: "I have been reiterating wherever I went that Pakistan's nuclear programme was totally indigenous and was certainly for peaceful purposes."

He said a nonproliferation treaty could be signed provided everybody signed it, particularly India.

"I have said if India signs it, before the ink is dry, I will put my two signatures on the treaty," he continued.

Dealing with the Kashmir issue and India's insistence on bilateralism in the context of South Asian cooperation, President Ziaul said: "There are many disputes. We must have an international basis of development of relations."

Quoting the United Nations Charter, Gen. Ziaul said that "between India and Pakistan is the question of Kashmir."

"The greater part and an important part," he added, "is held by India by force. We don't want to fight the fourth war. Three wars have already been fought."

Gen. Zia emphasized that the question of Kashmir should be settled peacefully.

"We are prepared to settle it," he said, "but if we can't it should not be binding upon us to keep quiet and accept the fait accompli. We should be able to go to the United Nations, to non-aligned summits or such other forums of international significance."

Replying to a quesiton in relation to evolving a new political system suited to Pakistan, President Ziaul said that Pakistan had a very chequered history in the last 35 years and had not been able to create that kind of political stability that other countries had been able to.

Comments on Local Bodies Elections

BK060212 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the local bodies elections will be held on a nonparty basis. The government wanted that these institutions should devote themselves fully to the solution of local problems and development of their respective areas. Talking to newsmen at Lahore airport this afternoon, he said the local bodies were primary institutions to train people to govern themselves. The president said the government will not use the local bodies as electoral college.

Replying to a question, the president said he would like to have the question of proportional representation if the next elections in the country were held on party basis. He said he had no plan for a political party of his own as he had no political ambitions. About his political philosophy, the president said his philosphy was based on Islam. He reaffirmed his pledge to give a political framework by 14 August this year.

Replying to another question, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said by the grace of God, the law and order situation in the country was quite satisfactory and the federal Cabinet periodically reviewed it. Referring to press reports regarding new pay scales, the president said recommendations have not yet been finalized and all such reports were nothing more than speculation.

Press Note on Lahore Incident; Schools Closed

BK060326 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] A press note issued in Lahore last night said: Despite repeated assurances by the government that it has no intention of handing over the control of nationalized schools to private bodies, the teachers of such schools incited students to block

traffic at various places, resulting in disturbances to the people. Some of the students started throwing stones, injuring policemen on duty. A total of 15 teachers from nationalized schools, who were found throwing stones and blocking traffic, were arrested and legal action is being taken against them. No students were arrested and no teachers or students were injured.

Meanwhile, a government announcement said that all 19 nationalized schools in Lahore will remain closed until further notice.

Zia Discusses Karachi Situation With Officials

BK090500 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Members of the Federal Council from Karachi called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq at state guest house in Karachi this afternoon. They discussed the problems of Karachi with particular reference to sectarian harmony. The members made certain recommendations to promote confidence and harmony between various sects of Muslims. The president gave a patient hearing to their proposals and requested them to extend their full cooperation to the administration in maintaining a cordial atmosphere in the metropolitan city. The delegation included members of the Shi'ite and Sunni community besides the representatives of the minority community. Also present was the acting governor of Sind, Lieutenant General (Ahamad Jamal Khan).

Three Opposition Leaders Banned From Punjab

BK041419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] In Pakistan, military authorities have banned three opposition politicians from visiting Punjab Province. The politicians are: Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, president of the Pakistan People's Party Sind Provincial Committee; Mr Sherbaz Mazari, National Democratic Party president; and Mr Miraj Mohammad Khan, president of the Quami Mahaz-i-Azadi National Liberation Front. Reports say that these leaders received the orders a few days ago.

Minister: Iran Proposes Joint Oil Prospecting

GF060950 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 1 May 83 p 1

[Text] Taftan, 30 Apr (APP) — The federal minister for petroleum and natural resources, retired Major General Rao Farman Ali, said that Iran has proposed joint prospecting for oil and a Pakistani team will shortly undertake a trip to Iran and will also negotiate purchase of oil from Iran.

Speaking at a press conference at the customs house, the minister said that Norway's detailed report on oil exploration southwest of Karachi has been completed and will shortly be presented to the government.

PRC Culture Minister Views Bilateral Relations

BK061129 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The Chinese minister for culture, Zhu Mughi, has said growing friendship between China and Pakistan is in the best interest of the two countries, Southeast Asia as well as in the interest of peace the world over. Talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport on arrival from Lahore this morning, he said relations between Pakistan and China have always been very good and have bright prospects for further development, especially in the field of culture. He said the purpose of his visit to Pakistan was to further expand cultural cooperation between the two countries. He said he would have talks in this connection with his Pakistani counterpart, Niaz Mohammad Arbab. He said cultural exchanges were already taking place between the two countries. Some of the Chinese students were now in Pakistan to learn Pakistani arts and culture.

In reply to a question on Afghanistan, he said Pakistan and China had identical stand on the issue. China was opposed to foreign aggression and control of one country by another. They wanted that foreign troops must withdraw from Afghanistan.

Ministry Spokesman on Lebanon Peace Agreement
LD071301 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] In an interview on the plan forced on Lebanon by the U.S. rulers and the occupiers of Jerusalem, the draft of which was approved after numerous visits back and forth by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, our country's Foreign Ministry spokesman said: The final approval of the U.S. plan will be solely for guaranteeing the aims of the regime occupying Jerusalem, which is occupying Islamic lands bit by bit. This will lead to the division of Lebanon between U.S. imperialism and the Zionists under the guileful cover of the evacuation of foreign troops.

He added: To agree with this plan in fact would be to agree with the continuation of the Camp David accord and with the separation of Lebanon from the ranks of the Arabs, and another step toward legitimizing the Zionist regime. This would not only be an overt act against the deprived and oppressed people of Lebanon but great treachery against the entire Islamic nation.

He said: We state again that the Muslim and Arab people of the progressive countries of the region must fight strongly against this shameful plot and force the Arab governments to oppose it. To continue the course of capitulation would amountto accepting the total overlordship of imperialism and Zionism in the region.

18 Soviet Diplomats Depart Tehran 7 May
GF071720 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 7 May 83

[All names as received]

[Text] Tehran, May 7, IRNA--Eighteen Soviet Diplomats who were announced persona non grata by the Iranian Foreign Ministry last Wednesday, flew back to their country this afternoon.

15 of the diplomats who were seen off by the Soviet Ambassador V.K. Boldyrev left Tehran for Moscow this afternoon and 3 others left the country Friday. The diplomats were initially told to leave by Friday but were granted an additional 24 hours.

The names of the Soviet diplomats are as follows:

1 - Nicholay Kuzirov, counsellor

2 - Genadiy Odiuv, first secretary

3 - Anatoliy Kucheshkov, counsellor

4 - Hossein Qoliev, first secretary

5 - Valeriy Samonin, second secretary

6 - Valeriy Markov, third secretary

7 - Viacheslov Zaria, first secretary

8 - Victor Kusiliev, third secretary

9 - Zamir Kabolov, attache

10 - Colonel Yugniy Kherisamov, military attache

11 - Colonel Andre Verbonol, military attache

12 - Anatoliy Lapshin, undersecretary for trading section

13 - Yuriy Ouvarov, trading section staff

14 - Vladimir Yelakhtiy, counsellor

15 - Major Alesandre Sanfiliov, military attache

16 - Michaeil Sharov, trading section staff

17 - Malkhaz Artiyunov, Soviet consulate in Esfahan

18 - Allahverdi Assadollahyev, first secretary.

KEYHAN Responds to PRAVDA on Tudeh Links
LD082104 Tehran IRNA in English 2003 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 8, IRNA — The Persian daily KEYHAN said in an editorial today that a recent objection by the Soviet daily PRAVDA on the spying issue and its denial of Moscow having relations with the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party reminds one of the tactics of the "loudspeakers of the imperialist governments." Excerpts:

The organ of Soviet Communist Party PRAVDA wrote in an article under the heading of "Anti-Soviet Propaganda in Iran" that recently a number of statesmen in the Islamic Republic have launched out a massive propaganda campaign in Iran "alleging" that the Soviet Union had collected secret political and military intelligence reports about Iran.

The daily further said Iran apparently bases those "allegations" on the Tudeh Party who had been arrested earlier on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.[sentence as received]

PRAVDA says that this is an unfounded claim and that Iran's Tudeh Party has presented no intelligence reports to the Soviet Union.

KEYHAN: On the one hand PRAVDA denies the collection of political and military information on Iran by the Tudeh Party and on the other it describes the confessions of the key figures of the party as "coerced." PRAVDA denies the affiliation of the Tudeh Party with the Soviet Union, while on the other hand it describes as honourable and dignifying the relations between the communist and labour parties of the world with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.... But whoever can attest to the dependence to or independence of the Tudeh Party from the Soviet Union better than can the leaders of the party and the available evidence? It sounds as though PRAVDA had forgotten that the majority of the key figures of the party were educated at party colleges.

It sounds as though PRAVDA had forgotten that Mr. Ehssan Tatbari is one among the group of seven scholars with the Marx Academy of Sciences...and it sounds as though PRAVDA had

forgotten that a fundamental principle governing "honourable and independent relations between communist parties and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" is to deny all relations and bonds of fraternity at the time of danger, to any member of the family so that it would not jeopardize the status of the family as a whole....

Restrictions Reportedly Imposed on Soviet Nationals

GF081802 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] The exit of the Soviet nationals from Iran has begun in small groups. The regime's Foreign Ministry has ordered the Russians living in Iran to leave. The total number, said to be 300, has been given 10 days to depart Iran.

According to a published report, the Soviet diplomats in Iran have been warned to restrict their activities and to try not to leave their homes. These measures have resulted in a decrease in activities of the Soviet Embassy in Iran, the office of cultural relations, and the Russian-language classes. The office of the TASS news agency have been declared closed and dissolved.

At the same time, Russian banks and their economic installations in Iran have been declared nationalized by the Khomeyni regime and have been occupied by the guards.

Mahdavi-Kani Sermon on Treason, Espionage, War

LD061737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, Tehran's ad interim imam, devoted his second sermon today to a discussion of the arrest of the heads of the treasonable, defunct Tudeh Party, the expulsion of a number of Soviet diplomats, and the imposed war.

He began by saying: When we were on the path of struggle and revolution, we had three slogans: those of independence, liberty,and the Islamic Republic. The Iranian nation effected a revolution in order to be independent and free and to have an Islamic regime. The Iranian nation effected a revolution in order to hold its destiny in its hand, to build with its powerful hand its country,and to have an independent and proud economy, culture, and Armed Forces. The Iranian nation effected a revolution in order to raise aloft the banner of "There is no god but Allah" over the whole world and to save the oppressed people from the clutches of the arrogant.

Our nation effected a revolution in order to have no commitment whatsoever to the hegemonic superpowers. Our nation is unwilling to have others interfering in our internal affairs, nor does it wish to interfere in the affairs of others. Our nation does not subscribe to warmongering, yet it will not keep quiet vis-a-vis aggressors, and it will not trample under foot the blood of the martyrs.

Referring to certain salient points of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran as regards freedom, safeguarding independence, and the country's territorial integrity, Tehran's ad interim Friday imam said: No official has the right to deprive people of legitimate freedoms for the sake of safeguarding the country's independence and territorial integrity. So if some people, in the name of freedom in the country, wish to establish contacts with our enemies and thus harm our political, economic,and cultural independence they undoubtedly are traitors to the Islamic Revolution; and we have a duty not to allow such individuals to raise their heads in our society. He added: No principles have been reiterated or emphasized so many times in our Constitution as safeguarding independence, freedom, and the country's territorial integrity.

Referring to treasonable acts by parties and minigroups, including the treacheries of the treasonable, defunct Tudeh Party throughout history, Tehran's ad interim Friday imam said: If we were to ask why did they not put an end to the treacheries of the treasonable, defunct Tudeh Party right from the beginning, we should reply that the traces of the treasonable acts of the parties and minigroups, including those of the treasonable, defunct Tudeh Party were neither known nor clear at the outset, but we were waiting for a day when the traces of these treasonable acts would become completely visible, indisputable, and manifest to the people. And for this reason, we waited until God Almighty revealed all these plots one after another.

Referring to the discovery of the Tudeh plot, Tehran's ad interim Friay imam said:

[Begin recording] In his statement, the imam graciously ordained: It was a miracle of the revolution and a result of hidden divine aid that this plot was discovered. Some foreigners in their mass media, or elements subservient to or in the pay of the foreigners who have fled from Iran, say: What manner of miracle is this, as it was already known that the Tudeh members were traitors? The discovery of the Tudeh members' treason was no new miracle. By God they are mistaken. What we call a miracle is the discovery of the type of communications, individuals in communication, and communication documents. The fact of the treason was indisputable, and we wanted to say not that we had discovered the fact of the treason by the Tudeh members, because that was evident to all informed Muslims, what has been discovered is the type of the treason, the type of the communications of individuals they had planted in other places, in government and nongovernment centers, and whom they used. And these communications, communication documents, and proof of communication should be revealed in order to prevent a secretary general of the Tudeh Party from confronting Martyr Beheshti and telling him: You who are the president of the State Supreme Court, in accordance with the Constitution, cannot condemn anyone without proof. And the late Dr Beheshti graciously said: Here and now from the television rostrum I am preprared to prove that you have committed treason.

But on that day, television did not broadcast this part because some of the pre- and postrevolution proof and documents had not been discovered. Today their treason has been uncovered. This uncovering goes so far as to indicate that their treason was committed not only against the Iranian nation but also against the USSR. Unfortunate are those who rely on a group of traitors, expecting them to work for them. Not only did they commit

treason against us, but they also betrayed the USSR. They actually betrayed it.

What is a cause for surprise is that some subservient media are still defending these traitors. So much so that people who have betrayed Iran, Islam, and Iranians are portrayed as freedom-seekers, and they say that this is a plot hatched by Iran. But when he himself [Kianuri] comes along and reveals all his acts of subservience and treason, reveals the subservient elements he has had from Soviet diplomats in the shape of companies and even ordinary individuals who were not [words indistinct], when he uncovers and reveals all these people, how can we say that these people are good, healthy people?

Our nation must express loudly and clearly its appreciation to our dear corps, the committee guards, our brothers in the public prosecutor's office, and those who had some share — whether in the judiciary — in the uncovering of the plot and their arrests. These are the people who were active, who worked selflessly, and who denied themselves sleep at night in order to uncover the plot thoroughly. [chants of "God is great", "Death to the USSR",and "Death to America"]

Another point which I ought to explain is that the Iranian nation must express its complete appreciation to the Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry for its speedy and appropriate act. There are times when a measure is taken but it is not taken speedily. However, here our government and the Foreign Ministry took the appropriate step and expelled those who under the guise of diplomats spied in our country. For us this is a display of our power. Although we in this country cannot stand up to the superpowers when it comes to military might and weapons, yet because it has the weapon of faith, your fists and those of our combatants as well as your selflessness, dear nation, and your presence on the scene, our government was able to take this step with authority and say: We are not prepared to allow those who intend to commit treason in this country under the name of diplomats and to harm our independence, freedom, and sovereignty to operate freely in our country and commit treason. [chants of "Death to America" and "Death to the USSR"] [end recording]

Mahdavi-Kani then called on the people to remain alert, to frustrate the enemies' plots, and to give full cooperation to officials and security agents.

Continuing his second sermon, he said: We wish to be at peace with Islamic governments and peoples and to resist with their cooperation the superpowers. We are neither warmongers nor do we seek war. Ours is goodness and peace. However, there are two points which ought to mentioned: First, our nation must remain independent in its internal affairs and prevent traitors from remaining at large. Second, our nation is fully justified in asking why foreign countries should interfere in our internal affairs. If foreign countries, particularly our neighbors, do not interfere in our internal affairs, then we will show moderation toward them. Even if Iraq is attacked by enemies we will be prepared to act in order to liberate Iraq from the claws of the enemies of Islam.

Arabic Sermon

GF062010 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 May 83

[Tehran Friday prayer Arabic sermon by temporary Tehran Friday Imam Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani — recorded]

[Excerpt] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Oh children of our glorious Islamic nation: The blessed Islamic Revolution recently has accomplished another great victory by exposing and destroying one of the largest networks of espionage and subordination to the foreigner. This network used to work under the cover of a political party named Tudeh or the communist party. This is a victory which the great leader of our nation called a source of pride for the Islamic nation because it puzzled minds and caused all the espionage instruments and intelligence services throughout the world to wonder.

This mircacle which, as our great imam said, took place only by the grace and guidance of Almighty God and through the special care of God's supporter (Valeyat-ol Allah) — may our souls be sacrificed for his — only makes several points.

1. The entire exposed materialist schools lose their power and effectiveness before Islam's strong argument. As we have seen, all the communists in the region, from the secretary general to the members of the Tudeh Party Central Committee, were not able to control themselves before the greatness of Islam. They felt deficient and defeated in front of Islam and revealed all their information and the means of their betrayal and their association with the foreigner to the Islamic authorities in a few days time.

2. Islamic Iran is the only country at this time which opposes and continues to insist on opposing international arrogance and does not delay its march even for a single moment toward destroying evil and oppression.

3. This operation refuted the arguments of all those who accused Iran of marching toward communism. Their treacherous lies failed and Iran has proven that Islam is the correct path.

4. As Imam Khomeyni said, Iran recorded a great victory in the field of combatting espionage and subordination to the foreigner in an unprecedented manner in our contemporary history by exposing a network, some of whose members worked for the Soviet intelligence service for 30 years, although Iran has been without a proper intelligence apparatus for some time.

5. Thus, it has become apparent to everyone that the Islamic regime in Iran is a well-established regime that cannot be subverted and that all the attempts to undermine it have failed and will continue to fail and be defeated, God willing.

6. The Islamic Revolution in Iran has once again stressed its basic slogan: "Neither East nor West." After the fatal blow dealt to the American den of espionage, this revolution today deals another fatal blow to Eastern imperialism and agentry that interferes in the affairs of the people.

7. Everyone has realized that the climax of Islam and faith is above all flimsy materialistic capabilities, and that if man does not possess complicated equipment and believes in his creed, destiny, and divine goals, he will achieve victory over all these materialistic capabilities, regardless of his strength. Otherwise, who would ever believe that a young regime that until now has not established a central intelligence system would be able to confront a diabolic system that has a long history and tremendous facilities of espionage and aggression against the people and could achieve the most magnificent victories over these forces.

It is the power of faith and the power of reliance upon God Almighty and upon the capabilities of the people. This is the power that motivates the peoples to fight all colonialists. It is that power that stands in Afghanistan struggling and rejecting submissive solutions. It is this power that remains steadfast in the face of the colonialists Zionists, and does not pay attention to either the American foxes, the Zionist wolves, or the reactionary dogs of imperialist-agent regimes.

It does not give an inch to them or their conspiracies which are being hatched against the Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim peoples — especially the conspiracy of recognizing the usurping Zionist entity. It is this power which stands in Iraq in the face of the mean dogs. It is this power which imposes its righteous opinion: either an honorable, just peace or war until the usurped rights are secured.

It is this power which understands all conspiracies by those who claim to seek peace and reconciliation and who send mediators, in the one hand, while, with the other, they destroy, launch rockets, kill the innocent, bomb oil fields and cities, pollute the water, and do not acknowledge any rights. It is the overwhelming power of God — God the all powerful.

Supreme Court Head Discusses Tudeh Party Arrests

LD071219 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpt] Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court and member of the headquarters for following up the imam of the nation's 8-point decree, spoke in an exclusive interview today to our correspondent and elaborated on topics relating to the arrest of the treacherous and defunct Tudeh Party, issues currently being examined at the headquarters, and on following up the imam's decree on the question of addiction and steps to cure addicts.

Referring to the long history of treason committed by the defunct Tudeh Party, the president of the Supreme Court said: The treason committed by the dissolved Tudeh Party is not only a secret which has now been revealed but history has been recording this treason and the party's treacherous activities for a long time The issue is no secret to anyone. Therefore, today we are witnessing the joy and satisfaction of the entire Muslim nation of Iran.

Continuing his remarks on the subject, Mr Ardabili referred to comments made by certain people who have been trying to defend these people with their own analysis and said: These people have not realized the impact of the blow inflicted on the Tudeh Party and we hope, God willing, that our Muslim people will be rid of the nuisance of the defunct and treacherous Tudeh Party forever. Why? Because the Tudeh Party has been dealt a blow unprecedented in its history of existence and activities. The majority of party members has been arrested and all of the party's secrets have been revealed.

Commenting on the issue of the arrest of the members of the defunct and treacherous Tudeh Party, the president of the Supreme Court said: From a judicial point of view, these people, as seen in their confessions and the documents seized, have committed the greatest offenses and their punishments rank among the most rigorous punishments.

Continuing his remarks on the topic. Mr Musavi-Ardabili referred to the topic's historical dimension and political importance and added: In the imam's own words which proved that this nation's slogan of "Neither East nor West" is not a social nicety but a reality. This nation will not sell its independence at any price whatsoever.

Prime Minister Describes 8 May Cabinet Session

LD081656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 May 83

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports that the country's current topics were reviewed and discussed at the Cabinet meeting held this morning, presided over by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i. After the meeting, the prime minister described the topics discussed at the Cabinet meeting to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you tell us what topics were discussed or reports submitted at today's Cabinet session?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One of the topics discussed concerned the arrest of the treacherous Tudeh Party leaders and the government's measures, through the Foreign Ministry, in expelling 18 Soviet diplomats, as well as the extensive comment on the issue made at home and abroad. (?This reflects) the fact the revolution's slogans stem from our ideology, the most fundamental of which is the slogan:" Neither East nor West, only the Islamic Republic," something on which we firmly insist. This shows that there is no way in which the system can be diverted from its course; if it were diverted, our Islamic Revolution would be in danger and its identity seriously threatened. [Words indistinct] to realize this slogan as much as possible. (?We also regard this) as a serious warning to the world's big powers that we are determined to see to it that this slogan is realized in our society. [Passage indistinct] is one matter that was discussed.

(?We believe) that this action in itself will neutralize most of the propaganda spread by arrogant powers to the effect that the Islamic Republic is not firmly insisting on this slogan and which is aimed at distorting the content of this slogan. We are confident that this has been a major step taken by the Islamic Republic to show the true character of the revolution to the world's oppressed people, particularly Muslims.

The brothers who pursued this matter were commended for their self-sacrifice and their profound work. These are the brothers whom the imam of nation describes as unknown soldiers. Indeed, it is through these unknown soldiers that our Islamic republican system remains safe and secure throughout the country. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

IRNA Account

GF081748 Tehran IRNA in English 1708 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 8, IRNA — One of the main principles being seriously followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran is the policy of neither east nor west, deviating from which is quite impossible, said Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i here today.

Talking to IRNA after today's Cabinet meeting, Musavi-Khamene'i added that the issue of the arrest of the key treacherous Tudeh Party members and the related measures taken by the Foreign Ministry as well as its wide spread repercussions inside and outside the country were amongst the matters discussed in this session.

The prime minister also said that the recent move was a step towards further fulfillment of Iranian Government's principles and that big powers throughout the world should understand that the Iranian nation is determined to fulfill these dictums in the society. Big powers, went on Musavi-Khamene'i, should not think that the Islamic Republic will be deviated from such authentic and blessed principles.

This measure (afore-mentioned), he added, will neutralise most of the rumours spread by oppressor powers alleging that the Islamic Republic was not insisting on these dictums.

Another issue discussed in today's Cabinet meeting, said Musavi-Khamene'i, was the visit to Turkey of the Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi and its results. Also discussed was expansion of trade and economic relations between Iran and Turkey. The prime minister added that the bilateral purchases between Iran and Turkey prove the soundness of Iran's foreign policy and the government's tendency towards neighbouring and Islamic nations. He also hoped that such a tendency, which is directed at expansion of trade relations with the Third World and Islamic countries would become even more apparent.

Talking about measures towards accelerating the industrial progress of the country after the elimination of Eastern and Western agents, Musavi-Khamene'i said that the treacherous Tudeh Party guised in a progressive posture, was indeed undermining all projects designed to promote the bettering of the conditions of the oppressed. The Tudeh Party, he added, was also undermining every move undertaken to protect the deprived masses. These plots were all foiled thanks to the government's decisiveness and its commitment to the slogans shouted by the Muslim people of the Islamic Republic, he said.

About the oil slick in the Persian Gulf, Musavi-Khamene'i commented that Iran is pursuing its positive position in this regard because of its concern for all nations of the region. He added that while the Islamic Republic opposes the presence in the area of any personnel from U.S. and Europe, it supports any move undertaken by the Third World countries in assisting the Islamic countries or that Kuwait convention.[as received]

Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i further reiterated that Iran would provide the necessary technical requirements as far as possible but concluded, there are still some political and military difficulties which have to be ironed out.

NVOI Wants Inquiry Into Tudeh Prisoners' Condition

TA061947 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 6 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "This Is Opportunity To Prove Charges"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In continuation of the propaganda campaign, reminiscent of the imperialist mass media, against the Iranian Tudeh Party, the principle managers of this propaganda campaign are gradually appearing on the stage -- people whose true faces are known to the people on the basis of their own deeds and despite their Islamic and pseudojurisconsult mask.

In connection with the revelation of the content of this propaganda campaign which has been launched by the Islamic Government, particularly by its rightist, superficial, and pro-Western wing, above all we deem it necessary to bring to the attention of the dear compatriots a statement recently issued by the Secretariat of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee.

The statement says: Three months have passed since the illegal and conspiratorial arrest of a group of Iranian Tudeh Party leaders. During this period, no permission for any visits at all has been granted to the relatives of the arrested individuals. The prisoners are being kept in special jails and do not have the slightest link with the outside world. Reports on hand indicate that as a result of pressure and injuries from severe and constant tortures, the prisoners need medical care and the health condition of some of them is very grave.

The statement by the Secretariat of the Central Committee then says: At present the new phase of a prearranged plot has been put into operation by staging the so-called confessions of the victims of this disgraceful and ominous plot whose final aim is the destruction of the Iranian Revolution. All these innocent and patriotic individuals are exposed to the peril of death, and the sword of vengeance of the foes of Iran's Revolution, independence, freedom, and social justice, headed by U.S. imperialism, is on the verge of descending on the body of one of the main bases of the country's independence and freedom — the Iranian Tudeh Party. We strongly protest against these plots which are contrary to all human and legal standards, and request judicial authorities to allow as soon as possible an impartial and international observer delegation consisting of expert jurists and physicians and having knowledge about physical and mental tortures to visit the accused, and to clarify to the Iranian people and to all the people of the world how these so-called confessions were obtained.

This was the statement by the Secretariat of the Iranian Tudeh Party in connection with the application of the most brutal methods of fascist tortures against the leaders and members of the Iranian Tudeh Party, and in connection with the propaganda campaign that has been lauched in our homeland.

As we are aware, the propaganda campaign against the Iranian Tudeh Party has also been included in the sermons of the Friday prayers by some of the gentlemen who are falling head over heels in their support for the large landowners and major capitalists. For example, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, in Tehran's Friday prayer ceremony, led the talk to the so-called treacheries and spyings of the treacherous Tudeh Party, and publicly gave vent to whatever wrath he had against the Iranian Tudeh Party. Indeed, who other than Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani can attack the Iranian Tudeh Party in such a way and attribute to this party — a party which since the outset of its activity ripped the masks off the pseudojurisconsults and pseudosources of imitation who support the large landowners, and which has exposed the faces of these sons of landlords and lackeys of feudalists — everything found in the archives of SAVAK, the intelligence service, and Mosad.

The pseudojurisconsults and pseudosources of imitation, who during the entire postrevolutionary period have opposed with all their might any step, measure, and decision of the government and the authorities to secure the rights of the people, by relying on so-called Islamic jurisprudence and shari'a principles, have been waiting a long time for such a day in order to take revenge on the Iranian Tudeh Party — the party that is the enemy of the oppressors, the exploiters, and the pseudojurisconsults who are the supporters of the arrogant. Today, when these gentlemen have seen the arena empty, and when in the style of the government of the Greek colonels and Pinochet's fascist apparatus, by employing all of SAVAK's antihuman experiences and those of their American, British, and Israeli advisers, they succeeded in obtaining the alleged desired confessions from the victims of their treachery, they have now appeared on the scene as the defenders of independence, freedom, and justice.

Is there no one to ask these pseudojurisconsults and pseudo sources of imitation, these supporters of landlords and major capitalists and their American and Western masters: You, who for a long time now have assumed the responsibility for implementing Brzezinski's plan and plot for overthrowing the Islamic Republic of Iran, diverting the revolution's line and paving the way for America and its allies, and who have always been and are in the direction opposed to the revolution, what are you saying?

The gentlemen have said that the arrested members of the Iranian Tudeh Party have confessed and that they possess irrefutable documents and proofs in confirmation of their claim. However, every Iranian is aware also that if even a small part of the brutal and fascist tortures to which members of the Iranian Tudeh Party have been subjected, and if a small part of the poisonous drugs which were given to these individuals in the course of several days to deprive them of their willpower and to obtain the desired confessions, had been applied to any one of these pseudojurisconsults and pseudosources of imitation and landlord preachers, not only wouldthese gentlemen have put their signatures on any document of treachery and espionage but also beneath the document of apostasy. Although, in order to prove the espionage and treachery of some of these pseudo-Muslims there is no need for torture and special drugs, for they themselves are the statutes of treachery and espionage.

You who claim to possess so-called indisputable documents and proofs should not be afraid of providing the possibility of visits to and direct contact with the accused by impartial and international observers consisting of expert jurors and physicians, who are able to diagnose physical and mental tortures, and to explain to the people of Iran and the world how these confessions were obtained. Now, these are your claims, and this is the opportunity to prove those claims.

Budget Office Publishes War Reparation Figures

LD080243 Tehran IRNA in English 1934 GMT 7 May 83

[All figures as received]

[Text] Tehran, May 7, IRNA — In a special book published by the Plan and Budget Organisation, war reparations figures sought by the Islamic Republic of Iran from the Iraqi regime because of its initiated war against Iran, have been printed.

The book entitled: "A Summary of the Economic Damages of the Iraqi Imposed War on Iran," includes a preface by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyen-Musavi-Khamene'i.

In the preface, the prime minister asserted that the U.S. and the Iraqi regime, which launched upon the aggression fancied that they could topple the Islamic Revolution in a matter of days.

"We will never forget Carter's statements after Iraq attacked us," wrote Musavi-Khamene'i, stressing that the Iranian nation turned into a clenched fist and repelled the Iraqi aggression, thus making Saddam frenzied in his frantic search for arms from U.S., Soviet Union and France in order to prolong his authoritarian regime as long as possible.

However, Musavi-Khamene'i said, the nation of Iran treaded towards victory by offering thousands of martyrs, suffering tens of thousands of disabled, as well as countless ruined cities and thousands of devastated villages.

He said that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had always aimed at publishing a systematic study of the losses sustained by Iran in the course of the war, and that now various organisations in the government have been able to publish such a study.

He concluded by saying that the book indicates well why Iran insists on the payment of the war reparations by Iraq, for it would serve as an end to all aggressions in the region, and aid in the propagation of the message of Islam throughout the world.

The book goes on to say that the losses inflicted on Iran until September 22, 1982, are computed to be some 90 billion dollars.

Following is a list of the economic damages inflicted on various segments of Iran's public sectors during that period:

Agriculture: dollars 21,833,536,869

Industries: dollars 1,243,884,172

Oil: dollars 33,522,649,811

Power: dollars 2,339,410,808

Transmissions: dollars 253,226,226

Housing and urban development: dollars 857,889,948

Education and Islamic guidance: dollars 569,271,175

Health and eelfare: dollars 393,900,952

Roads and transportation, customs: dollars 2,084,063,487

Banks: dollars 1,322,729,124

Revolutionary organisations: dollars 15,805,351,033

Others: dollars 901,494,317

It is to be noted that the life, disability and the private sector losses have not been assessed so far.

The book provides in greater detail the system employed in calculating losses and the number of the organisations involved.

IRNA Receives Corrections to Statistics

LD082038 Tehran IRNA in English 1932 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 8, IRNA — The Iranian Plan and Budget Organisation (PBO) sent a correction notice to IRNA Sunday stating that war reparations statistics reported by IRNA yesterday represented only the country's national production such as oil, housing agriculture, industries, etc.

The PBO notice said that taking into consideration the damage inflicted on the country's national wealth as well, the total amount of war reparations gathered up to September 22, 1982 would add up to about 135.8 billion dollars.

It added that statistics reported on education, health, welfare and housing were still incomplete and more detailed and exact figures from these areas would be published in the next edition of its book on Iraqi damages inflicted upon Iran. Also damages inflicted on Iran's defence organisation are not included in the statistics gathered so far.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

Communique No 1,307

LD061733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 May 83

[Communique No 1,307 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Sporadic exchanges of fire continued yesterday on the country's western fronts. The combatants of Islam, defending their relevant positions, inflicted blows on the enemy and destroyed a number of Iraqi bunkers and their occupants.

On the Mehran front, our mighty combatants' heavy fire halted Iraqi engineering and repair operations; considerable losses were inflicted on the Saddamist forces.

On the southern fronts, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between our warriors and the aggressor Ba'thist forces. Where enemy patrol groups attempted to approach our vigilant forces' defensive lines, their moves were repulsed by our vigilant forces and they were driven off. The combatants of Islam, by carrying out reconnaissance work and executing followup under artillery fire, brought the Saddamist forces' operational moves and activities under control.

In the course of exchanges of fire on the Abadan front, the Gendarmerie valiants, by opening retaliatory fire on enemy positions, succeeded in halting enemy fire, destroying several Iraqi personnel and weaponry bunkers, and killing a number of Iraqi forces.

The city of Abadan yesterday continued to come under the mercenary Iraqi forces' artillery attack; some damage was sustained by civilian quarters.

In the past 24 hours, Saddamist forces' limited air intrusions were repulsed by our selfless Air Force and air defense units personnel.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,308

LD071726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 83

[Communique No 1,308 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, exchanges of artillery and mortar fire between the forces of Islam and the Saddamists continued in the border region of (Tamarchin). Our combatants opened fire on enemy positions, resulting in an enemy headquarter building, five trenches, three trucks, one mortar, one ma

chinegun emplacement, and one jeep belonging to the Iraqimilitary forces being destroyed. The number of casualties sustained by the enemy in these operations is at least 50 soldiers killed.

During the past 24 hours in the Mehran and Sumar regions, heavy exchanges of fire continued. Our forces' effective fire on enemy positions and supply routes resulted in several trenches being destroyed, Iraqi troop movements being halted, and four trucks carrying enemy personnel being set on fire.

Yesterday, in the operational region of Marivan, our forces opened fire on enemy positions in the Panjwin area, resulting in the destruction of a number of trenches and the deaths of their crews.

Yesterday, our military units opened fire on Iraqi military positions situated on the other side of the Arvand Rud, destroying 10 trenches and 2 observation posts.

Residential districts of Abadan came under enemy long-range artillery fire, resulting in three houses being demolished and parts of a hospital damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,309

LD081740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 83

[Communique No 1,309 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, conditions on the fronts of the imposed war and at the battles of the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam hereby are brought to your attention.

Yesterday, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons' fire continued on the Piranshahr front; the mighty combatants of Islam brought enemy positions, fortifications, and supply points near (Shiberash) under heavy artillery fire, killing about 300 Iraqi personnel, inflicting general damage on a motor pool, and destroying 6 trucks, an ammunition dump, and a heavy mortar of the Saddamist mercenaries.

On the Marivan front, a Ground Forces artillery unit brought enemy positions in the Tovayleh and (Darrehmar) areas under fire, silencing enemy fire, destroying seven trenches and foxholes,and killing or wounding a number of enemy personnel.

On the other western operational fronts, sporadic exchange of fire continued; exchanges of fire were most intense in the Meymak area. On those fronts, the proud combatants of Islam defended their positions and brought enemy artillery positions and supply roads under artillery and mortar fire, inflicting losses and casualties and destroying enemy positions and defensive lines and their crews.

On the southern fronts, the combatants of Islam bravely defended their positions and sectors; by returning enemy fire anddispatching patrol groups on reconnaisance operations, they keptthe Iraqi forces under control and inflicted casualties on the Saddamist forces.

During exchanges of fire on the Abadan front, Gendarmerie combatants, by returning enemy fire, silenced enemy fire, killed or wounded a number of enemy personnel, destroyed more than six battery emplacements and observation posts, and prevented enemy movements.

Yesterday, the Saddamist criminal mercenaries again brought Abadan under long-range artillery fire, damaging a school and a number of houses.

During the past 24 hours, the defenders of the skies of our Islamic homeland repelled the limited activities of aircraft of the aggressive Iraqi forces attempting to violate our airspace in the west and south.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Dismissal of Navy Commander Afzali Viewed

GF022043 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 2 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Commander Afzali Has Taken His Wages"]

[Excerpts] The mullahs' regime once again has discarded like a dirty, crumpled handkerchief another person which it had taken as a slave some time back. The mullahs have stripped Captain Afzali of the command of the Navy.

The word removed is the most euphemistic term that can be used. If they had announced his dismissal, at least he would have salvaged some pride. In a regime which is corrupt and filthy, no one is dismissed for being foolish or dirty. Only that person who shows signs of intelligence, acumen audacity, and perseverance is dismissed. Only that person who has a sensible head on his shoulders, who has the courage to stand up against the ridiculous and tyrannical decisions, and who is unwilling to become slave is dismissed. Capt Afzali did not possess these qualities. Therefore, to remove him from the command of the Navy was tantamount to removing the servant from the department for the dispatch of administrative papers in Torshiz [Iranian village] and to place him at the disposal of the employment office. If it were not so disrespectful, we would have said: They have taken the naval command by his tail and thrown him out like a dog.

The French newspaper LIBERATION wrote: It is possible that Capt Afzali might have been close to the Tudeh Party and Kianuri might have (?mentioned) this in prison. If it were true, then we would have to add the credits for espionage and rumormongering to his diploma of idiocy. Capt Afzali is the third commander of the Navy under the mullahs, following Admirals 'Alav and Madani. Perhaps in the future, Capt Afzali might

content himself with a bottle of whisky and a roll of opium like Admiral 'Alavi, or he might be dubbed a counterrevolutionary and be forced to flee abroad like Admiral Madani.

Other officers, who are now serving as defense minister, chief of the headquarters, commander of the army, commander of the Navy, commander of the Air Force, chief of the Gendarmerie,and chief of the police of the Islamic Republic will soon be faced with a similar ordeal. Long live Iran and the Iranian nation! Death to the criminal and anti-Iranian regime of Khomeyni!